

Parvoculus myrmecophilus New Genus and New Species from Kinshasa-Congo (Hymenoptera: Bethyliidae)

By

L. MÓCZÁR *

To Professor Endre Dudich, Ph. D.
on His 75th Birthday

In the comprehensive work of KIEFFER (1906, 1914) 41 taxa of the genus *Mesitius* SPINOLA are enumerated. Several authors (their list in: MÓCZÁR, 1970, Acta Zool. Hung., 16, p. 175) described further 35 species, and present author gave account in his articles published till now—especially in connection with the working up of the African material of the British Museum—of 5 new genera and 35 new taxa belonging to the subfamily Mesitinae.

Present work contains a description of a new genus and a new species found in the material of the Koninklijm Museum voor Midden Africa, Tervuren.

Parvoculus gen. nov.

♀ : Surface of head strongly punctured, punctures rather dense, large and deep, spaces granulated and narrower than punctures; ocelli distinct; eyes extremely small, very convex and only about as long as distance between eyes and posterior ocelli; anterior margin of clypeus very protruding, surface with a sharp and high longitudinal keel medially; scape remarkably long, length proportions of antennal joints 1:2=20:8. Pronotum very slender, lateral sides remarkably concave, parallel, broadened and divergent only in its posterior quarter above tegulae, disc rather convex and concave medially, longitudinal furrow deep only in the middle, surface of pronotum distinctly shagreened with few shallow and larger punctures. Mesonotum shagreened, longitudinal furrow not present, parapsidal furrow distinct but narrow, notauli very broad and deep. Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a very deep transversal furrow and by two deep and large pits laterally. Scutellum extremely convex in longitudinal relation. Propodeum extremely long, all carinae distinct, areas distinctly transversally wrinkled.

Type species: *Parvoculus myrmecophilus* spec. nov.

* PROF. DR. LÁSZLÓ MÓCZÁR, JATE Állattani Intézet (Zoological Institute of the Attila József University), Szeged, Táncsics Mihály u. 2.

Parvoculus myrmecophilus spec. nov.

(Fig. 1)

♀ : Length 5.6 mm. Black, mandibles, clypeus, antennae, legs (mostly tarsi) brownish, lateral sides of abdomen and segments 3—6 yellowish brown. Wings normal, only slightly infuscated, base of fore wings, top and a transverse band outside cells hyaline veins brown, pterostigma very small. Body covered with very sparse short white hairs.

Head rounded, distinctly longer than broad (42:35), gradually narrowed

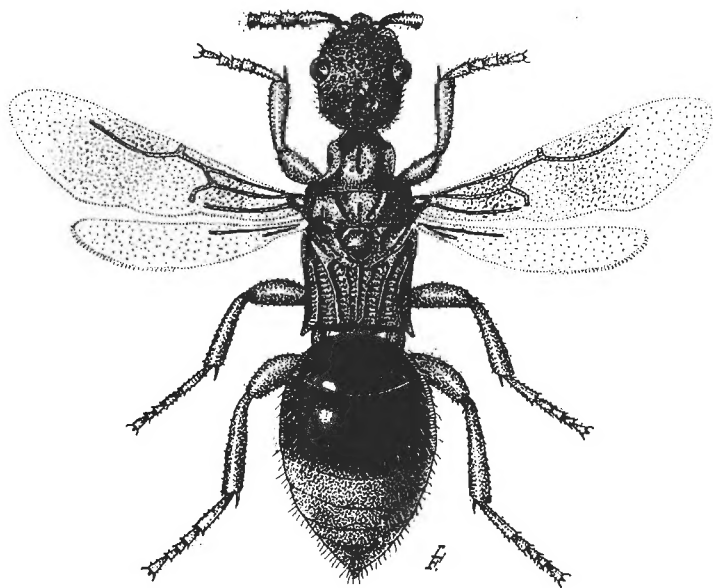


Fig. 1. *Parvoculus myrmecophilus* gen. et spec. nov. Holotypus

behind eyes, occipital carina slightly emarginated with a row of punctures, frontal sulcus shallow and rather broad, surface of head strongly punctured, punctures rather dense, large and deep, spaces granulated and narrower than punctures; ocelli in acute angle, POL:OOL=5:10; outer margins with very deep and larger pits than ocelli; eyes extremely small, very convex and only as long as distance between eyes and posterior ocelli (10); or about two-thirds as long as distance between eyes and mandibles (10:14); anterior margin of clypeus very protruding, anterior corners broadly rounded, lateral sides parallel, surface with a sharp and high longitudinal keel medially; scape remarkably long, length (and breadth) proportions of antennal joints 1—4=20(8): 8(5): 9(5): 5(5) (6—13 joints of left antennae and 2—13 joints of right antennae missing).

Pronotum very slender, the broadest diameter in front (view from above): length (medially)=26:21, anterior angles slightly rounded, lateral sides remarkably concave parallel, broadened and divergent only in its posterior

quarters above tegulae, posterior margin nearly straight, disc rather convex and concave medially, longitudinal furrow deep in the middle, shallow anteriorly, indistinct posteriorly, surface of pronotum distinctly shagreened, with few shallow and larger punctures, polished only medially just before posterior margin. Mesonotum shagreened with scattered smaller but deeper punctures especially in the middle, longitudinal furrow not present, only a very shallow deepening visible in the middle, parapsidal furrows distinct but narrow, notauli very broad and deep. Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a very deep transversal furrow and by two deep and large pits laterally. Scutellum extremely convex in longitudinal relation with a short impression basally in the middle, surface shagreened. Propodeum extremely long, half diameter only three-quarters as broad as length medially (15:21), lateral spines short, only one-quarter as long as length of propodeum (5:21); lateral sides of propodeum nearly parallel, all carina distinct, areas distinctly transversally wrinkled. Abdominal tergite 1 polished, 2 (and sternite 2) alutaceous only basally and with very fine and very scattered punctures, tergite 3—6 polished and finely alutaceous basally. All legs especially fore coxae slender.

♂ : unknown.

H o l o t y p e specimen: 1 ♀, "Tamisage, nids de Myrmicaria sp.", "Coll. Mus. Congo, Kivu: Terr. Lubero, Mulo 1960 m. (prairie) V-1954 R.P.M.J. Celis" (Mus. Tervuren).—The species is easily recognisable by extremely small eyes, slender pronotum and elongated propodeum by quite different sculpture of head and pronotum etc.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Parvoculus myrmecophilus n. gen., n. sp. aus Kinshasa-Kongo (Hymenoptera: Bethyliidae)

Der Verfasser beschreibt aus der Provinz Kivu (Kongo) das im Titel angegebene Genus und seine neue Art. Ihre wichtigsten Unterscheidungsmerkmale sind:

Augen im Vergleich zu denen der übrigen Genera der Subfamilie außerordentlich klein, ihre Länge fast mit dem Abstand zwischen den Augen und den hinteren Ozellen gleich; Augenstiel auffallend lang. Pronotum sehr grazil, über annähernd parallele Seiten verfügend. Scutellum auffallend erhaben. Propodeum außerordentlich lang. Die neue Art ist außerdem noch durch die völlig abweichende Skulptur des Kopfes und des Pronotums leicht erkennbar, der Kopf stark, ziemlich dicht und tief punktiert, die Fläche des Pronotums hingegen granuliert und es können an ihm bloß einige, un tiefe und größere Punkte gefunden werden. Der Holotypus befindet sich im Museum von Tervuren.